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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 402): CITRUS FRUIT

LARGER ARGENTINE CORN ACREAGE

The second official estimate of the 1929 area sown to corn for the 1930 harvest in Argentina is 13,354,000 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 310,000 acres over the first estimate, and is nearly 13 per cent over the area sown the preceding year. It is estimated that 9,320,000 acres of the amount sown will be harvested. Reports received in regard to the growing conditions this year have been favorable. During the week ended March 17, the temperature in the corn zone of Argentina averaged 79, or 90 above normal, while the precipitation was 1.9 inches, or 1.0 inch above the seasonal average. See table, page 434.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Copenhagen official butter quotations on March 20 were unchanged from the previous Thursday at the equivalent of 31.8 cents per pound, and New York quotations on 92 score advanced to 39.25 cents. The margin has been further widened to 7.5 cents in favor of the domestic market. Butter prices in important European markets are now several cents lower than a year ago, but not relatively as low as those prevailing in the domestic market. Demand continues weak in Europe generally. On March 15, shipments afloat amounted to 22,232,000 pounds from New Zealand against 29,512,000 pounds on February 14. Favorable weather in Australia has resulted in shipments now afloat of 12,544,000 pounds against 10,808,000 pounds a month earlier. See table, page 437.

The London wool sales reopened on March 13 with a restricted selection. Some importers are withdrawing wools, but daily offerings are only about 500 bales below the original program, according to a cable of March 21 from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. On a scoured basis, most wool prices were down from 13 to 16 per cent. The Sydney wool sales reopened on March 17 with prices falling and competition only fair, according to a cable from Consul General Fredwell. At Wellington, Consul General Lowrie reports that the fifth sale of the current season was held on March 22 and 53 per cent of the 12,000 bales offered was sold. Bradford buyers were active and competition was good within restricted limits. Compared with the previous sale at Wellington on March 3, prices of crossbreds and lamb's wool were 2 cents lower and bellies and pieces were 1 cent lower. There was very little merino or super wools offered.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat acreage, 1930

The acreage sown to wheat in the 13 countries from which reports have been received is 120,294,000 acres as compared with 120,991,000 acres in the same countries in 1929 and 126,358,000 acres in 1928. The estimate of area sown in Morocco has been revised upward to 2,757,000, an increase of 56,000 acres over the earlier estimate but 86,000 acres below the 1929 estimate. The total acreage in the three North African countries is 7,971,000 acres, or 1.5 per cent above 1928. Unofficial sources report favorable conditions in Algeria and Tunis but the weather in Morocco has been too dry for the best development of the grains. See table page 430.

European growing conditions

Good rains fell in most sections of Europe during the week ended March 20 according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The condition of the grain crops in France is about average although some local damage has resulted from floods and weeds. The official crop report of Hungary states that the condition of the winter sowings is good and that spring sowings are now being actively carried on. Scattered precipitation was general in Russia during the week ended March 20. The temperature in the part of the country north of 50 degrees latitude was below zero, but it was thawing during the last part of the week in the western section, while warm weather continued in the southern part of U.S.S.R.

Sowing operations in the southern regions are developing under favorable conditions with warm rainy weather reported around the middle of March, Mr. Steere reports. No important change in crop conditions during the first ten days of this month is indicated by reports of the Weather Bureau of the Commissariat of Agriculture of R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper). Difficulties of securing a feed supply for collective farms in some important regions is an unfavorable factor in the present sowing campaign in view of the large dependence of Russian agriculture on animal draft power. The Soviet authorities are taking measures to check the unhealthy pace of the movement for collective farming. This step is probably taken because of the anxiety felt for the effect of the recent developments in this direction on agricultural production. The Head of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R. maintains the necessity of paying continued attention to the individual peasants' farms as some extension of acreage on their part is essential for the execution of the "plan" for the spring sowing campaign.

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Wheat Production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 44 countries stands unchanged at 3,294,729,000 bushels or 14 per cent below the production of 3,822,914,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. The revised estimates of the acreage and production of the principal grain crops in Russia for the years 1925-1928 and the preliminary estimates for 1929 are given in the table on page 432. The weekly wheat production table is given on page 430.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to March 15, 1930 were 116,000,000 bushels as compared with 123,779,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended March 16 were 966,000 bushels against 873,000 bushels the previous week and 1,878,000 bushels during the week ended March 16, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the western grain division of Canada on March 14 were 149,249,000 bushels against 149,813,000 bushels on March 17 and 141,128,000 bushels on March 15, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended March 14 were 344,000 bushels and shipments were 51,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver during the week were 2,009,000 bushels and shipments were 1,168,000 bushels. During February 6,733,000 bushels of wheat and 481,000 barrels of flour or a total of 8,895,000 bushels in terms of wheat. Exports of wheat including flour during February 1929 were 19,710,000 bushels. Exports of wheat and flour during the seven months August - February were 105,593,000 bushels against 287,719,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29.

European market conditions

European grain markets were generally quiet during the week ended March 19 but increased activity and a firmer tone was noted on the markets in Germany, Netherlands and Belgium during the latter part due mainly to the proposed increases in the tariff on grains imported into Germany, according to Mr. Steere. An agreement between the leading parties of the German Reichstag proposes to increase the import duty on wheat to 72 cents per bushel. The proposed duty on flour is \$2.51 per 100 pounds. On January 20 the duty on wheat was increased from 42 cents per bushel to 62 cents per bushel. The agreement provides

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The agreement provides for a reduction of duties in the event of a substantial price increase. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg on March 19 was \$1.61 per bushel against \$1.59 per bushel on March 12. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on March 19 was \$.89 per bushel against \$.86 on March 12.

United States wheat prices

Domestic wheat markets continued weak during the fore part of the week ended March 20, but became firm later and showed good evidence of strength with futures advancing somewhat. Strength in domestic markets was due to price upturns abroad, and an improved outlook for export business. Lighter shipments from the Southern Hemisphere, declining European stocks of wheat and improved demand apparently were responsible for higher Liverpool prices. May futures at Chicago closed at 110 cents on March 20 as compared with 108 cents March 13 and 127 cents a year ago. The Winnipeg May closing price was six cents higher on March 20 than a week before. At Liverpool May futures closed at 110 cents on the same as at Chicago as compared with 107 cents March 13 and 104 cents on March 14 and 15. The Buenos Aires market was closed on March 19 due to a holiday, but the May futures closed at approximately 97 cents the previous day or the same as a week before.

Cash wheat markets were again generally weak with futures during the week ended March 14 and the average price of all classes except soft red winter declined quite materially. Soft^{Red} winter wheats remained practically unchanged in spite of a declining market which shows that this class of wheat is in a relatively strong position. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets declined nine cents to 102 cents per bushel or to the lowest level since the week ended June 5, 1929, as compared with 117 cents a year ago. The price of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined seven cents to 113 cents; that of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined six cents to 100 cents; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined four cents to 94 cents; while No. 2 red winter at St. Louis only declined one cent to 119 cents per bushel. The price of western white, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations at Seattle, remained approximately unchanged at 109 cents per bushel. Average cash prices probably will be slightly lower during the week ended March 21 as compared with the previous week. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent during the week to seven cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of five cents last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	Liverpool	Buenos Aires a/						
	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents						
Feb. 13	133	123	124	116	126	123	134	128	136	129	117	113
20	133	113	125	106	127	114	135	114	136	117	116	104
27	129	113	121	105	123	114	131	117	134	119	115	104
Mar. 6	127	112	119	103	122	110	130	112	133	115	114	106
13	130	108	122	98	124	106	131	104	134	107	114	97
20	127	110	119	101	122	108	129	110	131	110	111	b/
27	122		114		118		127		130		111	
Apr. 3	118		111		115		124		128		109	
10	121		114		118		125		130		108	

Prices are of day previous to other prices.

y/ Holiday.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle/	
	1929: 1930		1929 : 1930		1929 : 1930		1929 : 1930		1929 : 1930		1929 : 1930	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 7	117	117	117	112	134	125	132	111	139	123	118	116
14	119	119	118	113	136	126	129 ⁴	112	141	127	121	117
21	120	115	120	112	139	125	130	104	145	121	122	112
28	117	114	118	112	136	125	126	100	138	118	121	107
Mar. 7	115	111	117	106	132	120	129	98	135	120	118	109
14	117	102	119	100	132	113	123	94	139	119	121	109
21	115		117		135		123		139		120	
28	110		112		128		117		130		116	
Apr. 4	109		110		129		---		130		117	

Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 24 European countries stands unchanged at 900,177,000 bushels as compared with 899,986,000 bushels in 1928. The first estimate of the 1929 rye production in Russia is 796,018,000 bushels, or nearly 6 per cent greater than in 1928. See tables pages 430 and 432.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The first estimate of the 1930 area sown to barley in Morocco is 2,844,000 acres, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from the 3,006,000 acres sown in 1929. The weather in Morocco has been reported as too dry. The 1929 production of barley in the 41 countries reported stands at 1,475,984,000 bushels, or 0.9 per cent below that of 1928, while the production in the European countries alone was 9 per cent above 1928. See barley production table, page 431.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 85,227,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.5 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended March 15 fell below those of each of the preceding four weeks, while the prices also declined. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 4 cents to 54 cents per bushel, which was 15 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See barley trade and price tables, pages 433 and 434.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 14 amounted to 22,732,000 bushels compared with only 15,383,000 bushels on the same date last year and 7,719,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the seven-month period August 1929 - February 1930 amounted to 14,891,000 bushels, compared with 35,469,000 bushels for the same seven months of the preceding year. Lake shipments of barley from Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1929 - February 1930 totaled 4,192,000 bushels, and rail shipments 194,000 bushels. During the corresponding seven months of 1928-29, lake shipments totaled 28,346,000 bushels and rail shipments 1,601,000 bushels.

An agreement between the leading parties of the German Reichstag proposes to increase the import duty on barley to 52 cents per bushel, but only 10 cents to feeders using one part of rye to two parts of imported barley. As in the case of wheat, this agreement provides for a reduction of duties in the event of a substantial price increase. The Dutch market at the present time is reported to be overstocked with Russian grain, especially barley.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Oats

The first estimate of the 1930 oats area in Morocco is 114,000 acres, which is an increase of more than 21 per cent over the sowings of last year, and the largest acreage on record there. The 1929 oats production in the 37 countries reported stands at 3,618,058,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.5 per cent from that of 1928, while the production in the European countries is 8.4 per cent above that of the preceding year. See oats production table, page 431.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 22,359,000 bushels, a decrease of 41.5 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended March 15 continued very small, while prices declined somewhat. No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped 2 cents to 41 cents per bushel, 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 433 and 434.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 14 stood at 14,028,000 bushels against 19,386,000 bushels on the same date last year and 11,907,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1 - February 28 totaled 2,340,000 bushels against 16,334,000 bushels for the same seven-month period of 1928-29. Oats shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1928 - February 23, 1930 amounted to 4,952,000 bushels by lake and 1,400,000 bushels by rail. During the corresponding seven-month period of 1928-29 lake shipments totaled 9,786,000 bushels and rail shipments 3,080,000 bushels.

Corn

The weather in the corn zone of Argentina was abnormally hot and wet during the week ended March 17, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the week was 79°, or 9° above normal, while the precipitation was 1.9 inches, or 1.0 inch above the seasonal average. The report for the week ended March 10, received too late to be published, shows that it was also warm, but slightly subnormal in rainfall; the temperature was 75°, or 4° above normal for that week, while the precipitation was only 0.6 inch, or 0.2 inch below average.

The total 1929 corn production for the 22 countries reported is 3,484,432,000 bushels, an increase of 1.6 per cent over that of the same countries in 1928. The total for the 11 European countries reported is 70.3 per cent above that of 1928. See corn production table, page 432.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The first estimate of the 1929-30 corn crop in the Union of South Africa is 90,546,000 bushels. This is 36.6 per cent above the final estimate of 66,271,000 bushels for the preceding year, and the largest production on record there. Since an average of about 45,000,000 bushels has been retained during the past few years for consumption in the Union of South Africa, there will probably be about 45,000,000 bushels from the present crop available for export.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 81,591,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended March 15, although below those of the preceding year, were one of the largest weekly shipments since the middle of December. See corn trade table, page 433.

United States corn prices declined somewhat during the week ended March 14. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago and May futures declined 5 cents, to 74 and 81 cents respectively, compared with 96 cents and \$1.00 for the same week in 1929. Argentine corn also declined, the quotations for both May and June delivery averaging 53 cents compared with 61 cents for the preceding week, and with 88 cents for the corresponding week last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn amounted to 23 cents compared with 25 cents the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 434.

Grain and potato production in U.S.S.R.

The total grain production in U.S.S.R. in 1929 was estimated at 84,000,000 short tons, or 4,000,000 tons greater than in 1928, according to preliminary estimates given in the "Control Figures" of the State Planning Board(Gosplan) of U.S.S.R. for 1929-30. The share of bread grains in the total production, however, is less favorable than in 1928.

The production of wheat is estimated at 732,908,000 bushels or 7 per cent below the 1928 production, despite an increase of more than 5 per cent in acreage. Some Russian wheat has appeared on the European grain markets since January and up to March, exports through the south Russian ports amounted to 2,320,000 bushels. Foreign trade estimates of possible Russian exports of wheat vary greatly ranging from less than 5,000,000 bushels to more than 15,000,000 bushels, but it seems unlikely that net exports of wheat from Russia during the current agricultural year will be significant. Rye production in Russia in 1929 was 796,018,000 bushels or nearly 6 per cent greater than in 1928 but more than 100,000,000 bushels below either 1925, 1926 or 1927. See table, page 432.

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The production of feed grains in Russia, as in Europe in general, was unusually large last year. Barley production in 1929 amounted to 357,579,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 34 per cent over that of 1928, and the largest crop on record there. The oats crop was also a record one, the 1,144,323,000 bushels being 0.8 per cent above that of 1928. The corn production amounted to 165,739,000 bushels, which was 26.8 per cent above that of 1928, and the largest crop since 1925. The production of potatoes is placed at 1,753,163,000 bushels, which was the largest crop in the five years under review.

Out of a total of 21,388 tractors in need of repair in the U.S.S.R., 11,706 or 54.7 per cent, were repaired by February 10, according to an official report of the Commissariat of Agriculture published in the Russian paper "Economic Life" for February 25, 1929. The total number of tractors in the U.S.S.R. on October 1, 1929 was estimated by the State Planning Board at 33,963 averaging 10 h.p. per tractor, of which Ukraine had 9,202, North Caucasus 5,963, the Central Black Soil Region 3,437, Lower Volga 3,037, Middle Volga 2,087 and Siberia 1,647. These regions accounted for 75 per cent of the total tractor numbers. The "control figures" of the State Planning Board called for an addition of 41,185 new tractors during 1929-30. See also "Foreign Crops and Markets", Vol. 19, No. 15, October 7, 1929 for a note on the organization of the Russian machinery-tractor stations.

O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

The flaxseed situation in February 1930

Prices of flaxseed in the chief markets showed a further decline during the month of February and the first week of March but are still above the February averages of the past four years. Weekly average prices reported for the week ended March 8 were \$2.97 per bushel at Minneapolis, \$2.42 per bushel at Winnipeg and \$1.83 per bushel at Buenos Aires.

Total flaxseed production for 17 countries reported for the 1929 season remains as reported last month. The new 1930 crop of India, according to trade estimates, is expected to be somewhat above the crop of last year. Estimates range from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels compared with last year's official estimate of 12,880,000 bushels. No official estimate on production is expected until the beginning of June. The first report on acreage issued by the Indian government in December showed a decrease compared with the previous year. Commercial stocks in the United States and Canada on March 1 were 347,000 bushels below stocks at the same time last year and 4,110,000 bushels below those of 1928. Stocks in commercial centers reporting to the United States government were 740,000 bushels compared with 780,000 bushels in 1929 and 2,816,000 bushels in 1928. Stocks in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada were 1,006,000 bushels compared with 1,313,000 bushels in 1929 and 3,040,000 bushels in 1928. See Foreign Service release F.S./FF-49, March 15, 1930.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE CHINESE PEANUT SITUATION IN FEBRUARY: The feature of the Chinese peanut trade during February, as in January, was the heavy shipments to Europe, according to a radiogram received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tsingtao. Silver exchange in February was even more favorable to the export business than in December and January and this fact, together with the excellent quality of the nuts this season, is attracting European buyers to the Chinese market. Silver exchange has now reached a record low level. The exchange situation in China since the opening of the 1929-30 peanut season has given the Tsingtao peanut market a great advantage over the market in India where the currency is on a gold basis.

The February movement of peanuts to the United States and Canada consisted almost entirely of shipments to cover commitments made during the early weeks of the season. Shipments to both of these markets thus far this season are far below those for the corresponding four months last year. Tsingtao forward commitments for the United States and Canada are estimated at about 1,250 short tons. Chefoo reports that there are no sales on forward contracts for March delivery to the United States or Canada. Tientsin reports that business with the United States and Canada is at a standstill.

Declared exports of peanuts from Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin to the United States during February were considerably higher than in January, the total having amounted to 1,275,000 pounds of shelled, 491,000 pounds of unshelled and 125,000 pounds of blanched, as compared with 780,000 pounds of shelled, 552,000 pounds of unshelled and 25,000 pounds of blanched in the preceding month. The bulk of these shipments was made from Tsingtao. Canada appeared in the trade during February, exports to that market as far as can be determined from ships manifest at Tsingtao, having amounted to 1,000,000 pounds of shelled and 120,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. No shipments were reported to Canada in January. Total shipments from Tsingtao to all countries during February amounted to 46,578,000 pounds of shelled and 4,935,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 44,069,000 pounds of shelled and 2,098,000 pounds of unshelled nuts in January. See Foreign Service release F.S./PN-31, March 21, 1930.

FOREIGN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the United States during the month of February show a decline not only from the volume of the preceding month but also when compared with shipments in February last year, according to statistics received from Consul Harold B. Quanton at Havana. The total movement of Cuban vegetables to the American market during the first four months of the 1929-30 season, however, stands at 28,934,000 pounds as compared with 24,112,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda from the opening of the season on November 19 to February 28 have amounted to only 2,009,000 pounds as compared with 3,256,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to statistics received from Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton. The decline is due mainly to reduced exports of potatoes. New York prices on most Bermuda vegetables have not been satisfactory thus far this season and considerable quantities have been shipped to Canada. It has been estimated that with the reduced acreage in Bermuda this season and with greater shipments to Canada the exports to the United States in 1929-30 will probably be 35 or 40 per cent lower than in 1928-29.

Shipments of tomatoes from the Bahamas from the opening of the 1929-30 shipping season in December to March 1, 1930, amounted to 3,203,709 pounds as compared with 3,334,629 pounds during the corresponding months in 1928-29, according to a report from Vice Consul Leo J. Callanan at Nassau. The late plantings which were to have provided tomatoes to replace those destroyed by the September 1929 hurricane, were not successful because of untimely heavy rains. It is expected that the crop will be practically exhausted by mid-March. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-82, 83 and 84, March 17, 1930.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Virginia Albermarle Pippins and Oregon Yellow Newtowns made somewhat better prices than last week according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. Oregon Newtowns are making better prices than at this time last year but the prices paid for Virginia Pippins are not quite as high. Both Virginia Yorks and Winesaps made good prices this week and were selling on about the same level as last year. Washington Winesaps dropped below last week's prices and are considerably below the prices paid a year ago. Supplies of all American barreled apples were very light except Virginia Albermarle Pippins which were in moderate supply. Washington Winesaps were in liberal supply; supplies of Oregon Newtowns were moderate and Washington Newtowns light.

All American fruit offered at the auction was in good condition except Maine Ben Davis, the condition of which was only fair. The prices paid for American apples at London were below the Liverpool price, the difference ranging from \$1.95 a barrel on Yorks to from 25 cents to 50 cents on Albermarle Pippins. The disparity between the London and Liverpool prices on boxed apples ranged from 12 cents to 36 cents a box. Supplies of Canadian barreled apples were heavy, with liberal supplies reported enroute to the United Kingdom. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-302, March 20, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT

Outstanding points in the world citrus fruit situation are: (1)

Increasing production of oranges and grapefruit, with recent new plantings and large non-bearing acreages in a number of countries pointing to continued future expansion; (2) an upward trend in consumption of both oranges and grapefruit, particularly the latter, in the United States and the principal importing countries; (3) an apparently fairly stable lemon production situation at a level, however, that necessitates the use of a considerable proportion in the manufacture of by-products.

Increasing production and export of oranges in the Southern Hemisphere, notably the Union of South Africa and Brazil, is of special significance to California Valencia producers, with whose fruit the Southern Hemisphere product competes on European markets. Continued large Spanish crops, together with expanding production in Palestine, leave little prospect for volume exports of American oranges to Europe during the winter and early spring. The United States dominates the world grapefruit production situation, but the growing interest in grapefruit in the world markets is stimulating production in many foreign areas, and this will mean stronger competition in the future. On the demand side of the world citrus situation, a large increase in the consumption of oranges in northwestern Europe has been evident in recent years. There has appeared also a rapidly growing demand for grapefruit in the United Kingdom and the beginning of a significant demand in Continental Europe. Another feature is the continued increase in per capita consumption of citrus fruit in the United States and Canada.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Oranges a/

An upward trend in production of oranges and large non-bearing acreages in most of the important producing countries characterize the world orange production situation. The United States, the world's largest orange producer, already has a relatively small exportable surplus, most of which goes to the favorably situated market of Canada.

In view of the large acreage not yet in bearing, or not in full bearing, a considerable increase in United States production of oranges may be expected. This will mean, particularly in years of favorable weather conditions, an increase in the quantity of oranges available for export from this country. The disposition of these oranges in foreign markets will depend in large part upon the competition to be met from other orange producing areas. From this point of view, the orange situation should be considered separately for the winter oranges (California Navels and Florida oranges) and the summer oranges (California Valencias).

Heavy orange production in Mediterranean countries, principally Spain and Palestine, has in the past greatly restricted the outlet in Europe for American winter oranges. Such information as is available for Spain points to an upward trend in production in recent years and to continued heavy production in the future. The relatively low cost of production in Spain and its nearness to European markets give it a decided advantage in those areas. Palestine has become an important factor in the European winter orange market, especially in the United Kingdom. Extensive non-bearing acreages there suggest heavier future production. Palestine produces a high quality orange with good carrying and keeping qualities. Italy is the only other large orange exporter in the Mediterranean Basin. The trend of production in Italy appears to be downward. Most of the exported Italian oranges go to Germany and to Central European countries, where Italy has an advantage in transportation costs. Upon the whole, there is little in the competitive situation to indicate a profitable outlet for volume shipments of American winter oranges to Europe in the future.

The prospects for exports of summer oranges (California Valencias principally) to Europe are somewhat more promising, although here, too, there are signs of increasing competition. Shipments of oranges from South Africa and Brazil to Europe during the summer and fall months have been growing steadily in recent years and reached a record level last season. Both of these countries have large non-bearing acreages and both are looking chiefly to Europe for the disposition of their increasing supplies.

a/ This issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" carries, in addition to the foregoing general summary of the world citrus situation, details covering the world production and export of oranges, and sections on consumption, especially in Canada and the United Kingdom. Next week we will publish data on other orange importing countries, together with material on the world situation in grapefruit and lemons.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

During the four years 1925-26 to 1928-29 the United States produced an average of 39,600,000 boxes of oranges. In Spain, Japan, and Italy, the respective figures were 35,000,000, 10,000,000 and 3,300,000 boxes. Production in Brazil is estimated at around 5,000,000 boxes annually. The five countries named produce the bulk of the world's orange crop. Spain is the largest exporter of oranges, shipping an average of 17,000,000 boxes a year, or about twice the volume of all the rest of the exporting countries. Italy exports about 3,500,000 boxes a year, or about 200,000 boxes more than the usual export from the United States. Average exports from Palestine and the Union of South Africa are 1,900,000 and 800,000 boxes respectively. Japan sends some oranges, mostly mandarins, to the United States and Canada in November and December for the holiday trade. Relatively small quantities of oranges are exported from Central America, the West Indies, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Malta, Cyprus, Syria, Australia, and Cook Islands. Oranges are also grown in New Zealand, India, China, and a number of other countries mostly for local consumption.

ORANGES: Production in the principal countries of the world,
crop years 1925-1929

Country	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
<u>Oranges, incl. tangerines and mandarins-</u>	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United States.....	33,623	39,229	31,534	54,130	a/ 33,739
Spain.....	36,909	32,890	35,755	35,282	---
Italy.....	9,171	9,621	7,283	7,058	---
Algeria.....	2,379	1,806	1,900	---	---
Australia.....	2,197	2,067	2,213	---	---
Japan.....	9,094	11,783	9,561	---	---
Union S. Africa b/.	500	903	847	a/ 1,124	---
Palestine b/.....	1,515	2,669	2,173	1,708	---
Brazil b/c/	542	281	429	657	---

Production in Southern Hemisphere for calendar years included with preceding crop year for Northern Hemisphere: i.e. South African production in 1928 is included with the United States and Spanish production for 1927-28. The marketing season for most Northern Hemisphere citrus products starts between September and December while in the Southern Hemisphere the season usually starts between May and July.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Exports, production figures not available.

c/ Calendar year.

d/ Lemons, limes, etc.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

United States

Production of oranges in the United States for the present (1929-30) season is estimated at 33,739,000 boxes compared with the unusually large production in the preceding season of 54,130,000 boxes and an average for the years 1923-1927 of 34,355,000 boxes. Of this year's United States crop, 70 per cent is in California and about 28 per cent in Florida.

About 19 per cent of the present total United States orange acreage is non-bearing. The area in bearing trees in California increased from 124,000 acres in 1917 to 131,000 acres in 1929, or about 54 per cent. About 11 per cent of the total California area in 1929 was still non-bearing, but only about 3 per cent of the Navel area was not yet of bearing age, compared with 18 per cent of the Valencias. No great expansion in the total California orange acreage is looked for in the next few years, but production will continue to increase as trees come into full bearing.

In Florida, bearing area of oranges increased from 53,000 acres in 1919 to 155,000 acres in 1928, or about 192 per cent. The total area of orange trees in Florida in the latter year was estimated at 195,000 acres, of which 21 per cent were not yet of bearing age. The area planted to oranges in Texas in 1929 was 18,866 acres, of which only 25 per cent were in bearing. Oranges are also raised in Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

UNITED STATES: Production of oranges, including tangerines,
by states, 1925 to 1929 a/

State and Variety	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
California	24,200	28,167	23,000	38,705	23,600
Florida	9,100	10,700	8,200	15,000	9,500
Alabama	100	75	110	38	212
Arizona	86	75	54	99	104
Louisiana	100	150	200	220	187
Mississippi	27	42	—	—	8
Texas	10	20	30	68	128
Total	33,623	39,229	31,594	54,130	33,739

Agricultural Yearbook, 1928, and "Crops and Markets", Supplement, December 1929.
a/ The season in California is considered as beginning on November 1. In other states the season begins September 1. The forecasts for 1929 are based on prospects as of December 1, 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Acreage of citrus fruit in specified states,
1928 and 1929.

State and Variety	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>California a/</u>			
Oranges -			
Navels	97,118	3,414	100,532
Valencias	91,358	20,892	112,250
Miscellaneous	2,851	184	3,035
Total	191,327	24,490	215,817
Grapefruit	8,993	5,183	14,176
Lemons	43,345	2,954	46,299
<u>Florida b/</u>			
Oranges	154,956	40,193	195,149
Grapefruit	74,138	5,750	79,888
Tangerines	16,421	7,536	23,957
Satsumas	3,364	4,190	7,554
Other citrus	3,763	4,354	8,117
<u>Texas c/</u>			
Oranges	4,779	14,087	18,866
Grapefruit	10,457	42,725	53,182
Other citrus	569	1,939	2,508
<u>Arizona</u>			
Oranges and grapefruit.	--	--	d/ 3,164
<u>Alabama e/</u>			
Oranges	4,030	7,120	11,150

a/ 1929 acreage as reported in the California Crop Report 1928, Special State Publication #96.

b/ Citrus plantings in Florida July 1928 from Bulletin #2. New Series. Dept. of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida. Converted from number of trees on a basis of 70 trees per acre.

c/ Texas State census of July 1, 1929.

d/ Figure is for 1929, from State Statistician.

e/ Unofficial. Figures published in 1927-28 Annual Report of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Most of the oranges raised in the United States are marketed from November to May, the exceptions being the first shipments of the Florida crop in October and the California Valencia crop, which is marketed from June to November. The Southern California Navel season runs from November to May, while the Florida crop is marketed from October to June, December being the peak month. The central California district is of less importance, supplying Navels in November and December, and Valencias in April and May. Roughly, three-quarters of the oranges grown in the United States are shipped during the period October to July.

In the 1928-29 season, December - November, the United States exported more oranges than ever before, amounting to 5,550,000 boxes, or more than twice the exports of the preceding year. As usual, most of these went to Canada, and smaller amounts to the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, and China. The most interesting feature was the large proportion, about 1,600,000 boxes, that were exported to Europe. Most of those exports were California Valencia oranges shipped during the summer months. The heavy exports of the 1928-29 season represented about 10 per cent of the large United States crop of 54,130,000 boxes. Exports during the 1927-28 season absorbed about 9 per cent of a moderate sized crop. Exports for the present (1929-30) season have been running behind the same months of last season because of the reduced crops in both California and Florida.

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges, by countries, average 1922-1926, annual 1926 to 1929

Country	Average 1922-1926	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom	86	234	604	149	1,383
Canada	1,959	2,273	2,649	2,323	3,628
Other countries	138	185	309	206	500
Total	2,183	2,692	3,562	2,678	5,511

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922 to 1928, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, December 1929.

Small amounts of oranges are imported into the United States, mainly from Japan and Cuba. Most of these imports are Japanese mandarins, which arrive usually in December to meet the Christmas trade. The total orange imports have averaged in the five-year period, 1924-1928, about 19,000 boxes a year, or a fraction of one per cent of the total consumption. Receipts of oranges from Porto Rico averaged about 425,000 boxes a year for the four-year period ended June 30, 1928.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges to principal countries,
by months, Dec. 1926-Nov. 1929

Season and month	Marketing year ended Nov. 30				
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	China, Hongkong & Kwantung
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1926-27					
Dec.....	320,770	293,764	7,102	7,147	1,246
Jan.....	233,327	203,914	12,529	206	1,273
Feb.....	232,052	189,162	18,836	217	3,196
Mar.....	333,291	280,557	20,733	9,844	5,403
Apr.....	388,920	286,258	72,110	3,585	2,890
May.....	446,316	342,403	52,672	13,290	11,660
June.....	449,393	308,512	97,353	9,556	13,936
July.....	375,692	214,814	121,725	11,205	13,671
Aug.....	298,327	201,675	83,550	1	4,829
Sept.....	217,136	129,000	76,933	6	1,405
Oct.....	169,099	112,081	46,118	100	1,769
Nov.....	87,580	77,766	501	502	1,169
Total.....	3,551,903	2,639,906	610,162	55,659	62,447
1927-28					
Dec.....	331,098	302,713	1,274	215	1,332
Jan.....	214,654	188,451	3,555	2	1,285
Feb.....	234,030	215,455	8,393	7	1,639
Mar.....	294,435	263,931	5,563	31	4,252
Apr.....	256,313	219,653	15,078	710	7,059
May.....	282,277	236,448	20,313	9,538	9,902
June.....	220,962	184,411	18,079	8	9,783
July.....	174,970	140,314	14,955	4,616	5,627
Aug.....	136,320	147,816	27,541	3,151	1,771
Sept.....	145,452	111,277	22,557	-	2,835
Oct.....	102,126	94,456	5,620	16	1,881
Nov.....	209,244	197,341	3,522	11	1,661
Total.....	2,665,781	2,302,266	146,970	18,305	49,527
1928-29					
Dec.....	344,935	323,477	3,239	30	1,679
Jan.....	302,606	276,872	6,193	237	1,049
Feb.....	323,245	288,376	13,792	1,030	1,916
Mar.....	536,227	422,713	74,044	5,565	11,130
Apr.....	480,237	331,559	106,542	11,559	11,416
May.....	754,344	389,606	279,812	64,161	9,700
June.....	657,079	427,453	150,919	51,073	12,913
July.....	626,635	310,508	258,103	24,522	13,763
Aug.....	604,302	334,564	235,330	17,061	5,905
Sept.....	360,326	191,210	129,541	26,901	1,977
Oct.....	382,337	225,691	126,961	11,029	2,723
Nov.....	170,099	153,722	790	26	1,951
Total.....	5,551,972	3,675,794	1,385,269	213,194	79,182

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Important foreign producing and exporting countries

Over the four-year period 1925 to 1928, production of oranges in the Union of South Africa increased 83 per cent, and in Brazil 21 per cent. The total figures are still very small when compared with production in the United States and Spain, but the indicated increases have provided more fruit for sale in Europe during the months of heaviest exports from the United States. Extensive additions to the European winter market supplies are anticipated when the new plantings in Palestine come into full bearing. The downward tendency in Italian orange production placed the output for the 1928-29 season 23 per cent lower than that of 1925-26.

Spain

Spain is exceeded only by the United States as a producer of oranges but is far more important as an exporter. Spain exports about two-thirds of the oranges entering into international trade, representing about half of the annual Spanish crop. The exports go principally to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe.

The most important orange growing provinces of Spain are Valencia and Castellon, which account for about 80 per cent of the total production. These orange regions are 10 to 20 miles wide and parallel the Mediterranean Coast for about 150 miles, extending from Denia on the north to Vinaroz on the south. The provinces of Murcia, Malaga and Almeria on the Mediterranean Coast and Seville inland account for most of the remainder. A large number of varieties of oranges are grown, but they are generally classified by the trade as "White", "Bloods", "Blood ovals", mandarins and Seville bitter oranges. The total orange acreage reported in 1927-28 was 146,000 acres as compared with 460,000 acres in the United States in 1928-29. The 1927-28 Spanish acreage is an increase of 40 per cent over 1925-26. Shipments of Spanish oranges commence in November and continue heavy until May or June, taper off in July, and from then until November are negligible.

Spanish oranges are usually graded to range in size from 240 to 504 oranges to the half-case of 110 pounds. Last season a system of government inspection was inaugurated to prevent the export of frost-damaged or unsuitable fruit to the consuming markets. Most of the Spanish oranges move by water to European countries. The most important markets for this fruit are the United Kingdom, which takes about half the exports, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. France imports about 2,500,000 boxes a year overland from Spain. The 1928-29 season was considered a good one for growers as returns were satisfactory. The two previous seasons were unsatisfactory and the present crop of 1929-30 has been selling at very low prices for December and January. The difficulty of disposing of the gradually increasing Spanish crop is said to be causing the growers much concern.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

SPAIN: Acreage and production of oranges by provinces in Spain
1925-26 to 1927-28 a/

Region and Province	Acreage			Production <u>b/</u>		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
<u>Cataluna:</u>						
Barcelona	309	309	304	24	26	26
Tarragona	4,087	3,328	3,343	313	283	306
<u>Levante:</u>						
Valencia	53,762	54,012	65,930	18,230	20,879	18,889
Alicante	2,824	3,254	3,563	414	496	648
Castellon	41,982	42,736	43,714	11,721	5,632	9,345
Murcia	9,093	9,318	9,318	2,052	1,805	2,588
<u>Andalucia Oriental:</u>						
Grenada	825	815	848	136	132	145
Malaga	4,732	5,130	5,140	1,110	1,211	1,247
Almeria	2,026	2,039	2,039	589	341	405
<u>Andalucia Occidental:</u>						
Sevilla	6,304	6,212	6,212	1,463	1,437	1,466
Cadiz	672	677	692	90	93	131
Cordoba	1,421	1,421	1,421	446	245	263
Huelva	1,982	1,982	1,591	69	72	55
<u>Extremadura:</u>						
Badajoz	418	415	398	98	96	82
Caceres	457	457	460	29	28	26
<u>Leones:</u>						
Salamanca	7	7	10	1	1	2
<u>Galicia:</u>						
Coruna	22	22	22	3	3	3
Ingo	25	25	25	1	1	1
Pontevedra	104	104	104	8	9	8
<u>Cantabrica:</u>						
Santander	12	12	12	3	3	6
Balearic Islands	460	437	445	46	35	33
Canary Islands	361	361	366	63	65	80
Total	<u>c/131,885</u>	133,073	145,957	<u>d/36,909</u>	32,890	35,755

Official sources.

a/ These are the only figures available by provinces for recent years. Figures for 1923-24 are available by regions only. No figures are available for 1924-25 and 1928-29. Total in 1928-29 was 35,282,000 boxes.

b/ Original statistics converted to thousand United States boxes of 70 pounds each.

c/ Total obtained by addition. The total published in the official bulletin converts to 131,835 acres.

d/ Total obtained by addition. The total published in the official bulletin converts to 36,902.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

SPAIN: Exports of oranges, by seasons and countries, average 1922-1926, annual 1927 to 1929

Country	Year ended			
	Average 1922-1926	1927	1928	1929 <u>a/</u>
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Belgium	1,351,945	988,230	1,422,001	1,116,781
United Kingdom	8,967,988	7,411,956	8,333,363	7,609,642
Denmark	190,556	135,374	191,579	142,570
France <u>b/</u>	63,131	-	-	-
Germany	1,775,791	2,371,552	3,544,071	3,010,544
Holland	1,623,535	1,758,348	2,096,814	2,233,032
Ireland	245,388	104,154	139,101	78,546
Norway	244,021	168,679	204,401	178,926
Sweden	88,866	96,124	129,255	143,302
Other countries ...	58,604	14,771	4,114	100,991
Total	14,609,825	12,856,218	16,565,199	14,614,484

Consul Clement S. Edwards, Valencia, Spain. Converted from half cases of 110 pounds to boxes of 70 pounds net.

a/ Preliminary for 1928-29 season to July 20. Insignificant amounts are exported after that date. b/ Do not include overland shipments to France.

Italy

Italy ranks as the fourth largest orange producer, but is the second largest exporter. About 3,500,000 boxes a year were exported in the period 1925-26 to 1928-29. About 55 per cent of the crop is produced in Sicily, and the bulk of the remainder in Calabria and Campania. No increase in production is evident. The last few years have shown a decrease in production, but exports, with the exception of 1928, have been increasing. This is mainly due to the larger quantities taken by Germany. The two main varieties of oranges grown in Italy are Sicilian "bloods" and "ovals". Some mandarins and bitter oranges are also grown.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

Germany is the best market for Italian oranges and mandarins, taking usually a little less than half the annual exports, or about 1,500,000 boxes. Austria is the second best market, while most of the remainder goes to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. Most of the exports move from December to June. Orange growing in Italy has in the past been poorly organized and no standards of quality or grade were maintained. Recently, however, the National Institute for Exportation has been empowered to grant licenses for the use of a national mark by exporters who comply with certain requirements as to size, quality and package. This may reduce exports at first, but it is hoped that it will have a salutary effect on the industry.

ITALY: Production a/ of oranges and mandarins in important provinces, 1923 to 1928

Fruit and province	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
<u>Oranges:</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>boxes</u>
Sicily.....	5,068	4,316	4,675	4,404	---	3,715
Calabria.....	1,928	2,400	2,381	2,141	---	1,608
Campania.....	1,263	1,106	948	1,446	---	707
Apulia.....	161	145	142	228	---	98
Sardinia.....	153	170	173	208	---	285
Liguria.....	38	19	b/	8	---	1
Other provinces....	b/	b/	b/	86	---	82
Total reported....	8,616	8,156	8,319	8,521	c/6,671	6,496
<u>Mandarins:</u>						
Sicily.....	296	536	501	578	---	290
Calabria.....	72	120	158	151	---	89
Campania.....	161	148	161	282	---	119
Apulia.....	6	3	b/	26	---	3
Sardinia.....	35	32	32	42	---	58
Liguria.....	13	9	b/	4	---	d/
Other provinces....	b/	b/	b/	17	---	2
Total reported....	583	848	852	1,100	d/ 612	562

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria 1923-1925 and Consular and Trade Commissioner reports quoting official figures, 1926-1928.

a/ Original statistics converted to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ Not available

c/ Not available by provinces. d/ Less than 500 boxes.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of oranges and mandarins, by months
and countries, seasons 1926-27 - 1928-29

Season and month	Germany	Austria	Hungary	Sweden	Total
<u>1926-27</u>					
Nov	20,966	2,652	3,669	---	32,741
Dec	144,976	57,053	49,672	3,776	370,275
Jan	329,084	96,538	80,410	32,684	732,716
Feb.	720,130	137,321	100,063	70,956	1,355,505
Mar	496,084	164,843	134,615	54,702	1,199,116
Apr	343,133	130,634	38,183	26,581	781,716
May	204,875	77,261	21,447	8,510	420,010
June.	14,122	2,677	4,746	1,058	48,961
July.	1,430	---	---	---	3,216
Aug	---	---	---	---	416
Sept.	---	---	---	---	132
Oct	66	---	---	6	126
Total	2,274,916	671,449	432,813	196,274	5,003,927
<u>1927-28</u>					
Nov	33,837	7,193	8,856	321	69,936
Dec	96,003	45,096	29,732	2,520	248,919
Jan	175,651	66,961	55,395	35,506	477,352
Feb	322,637	109,275	96,531	46,262	732,934
Mar	217,948	96,938	52,932	27,416	532,900
Apr	110,276	52,526	30,836	22,106	297,653
May	16,153	10,717	3,924	5,404	61,930
June.	1,279	13	3	3	5,952
July.	356	---	---	---	3,471
Aug.	151	3	---	---	1,127
Sept.	38	---	---	---	a/
Oct	202	---	---	---	a/
Total.	974,531	410,723	276,269	139,537	2,342,574
<u>1928-29</u>					
Nov.	10,157	7,401	4,167	---	33,658
Dec.	78,278	36,394	45,036	5,760	245,042
Jan	236,614	62,336	40,785	43,925	512,256
Feb	326,744	77,746	42,391	38,816	639,820
Mar	346,050	90,831	71,299	23,359	788,613
Apr	165,555	82,467	20,940	33,273	483,612
May	65,505	37,175	8,066	9,914	175,125
June.	20,950	7,146	1,131	35	60,012
July.	1,575	545	---	---	8,283
Aug.	1,039	639	---	---	4,274

"Statistica del Commercio speciale di Importazione ed Esportazione".

a/ Converted from quintals to boxes of 70 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of oranges and mandarins, by countries, averages 1909-1913, 1922-1926, annual 1927 and 1928

Country	Average a/		1927 a/	1928 a/ b/
	1909-1913	1922-1926		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Austria	1,963 c/	483	664	402
Czechoslovakia	--	171	312	170
Hungary	--	144	417	288
Yugoslavia	--	108	190	172
France	30	515	95	8
Germany	665	1,386	2,239	933
United Kingdom	206	103	115	38
Russia	433	--	--	--
Switzerland	109	307	239	86
Turkey in Europe	--	--	--	--
United States	42	11	--	--
Other countries	758	366	643	406
Total	3,773	3,594	4,914	2,503

1910-1913 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia"; 1922-28 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione". Converted from quintals.

a/ Boxes of 70 pounds net. b/ Preliminary. c/ Austria-Hungary.

France and Algeria

France produces a small quantity of oranges and mandarins, but far from enough to supply the needs of the country. The total production of oranges and mandarins has averaged about 29,000 boxes during the past five years. Production of oranges has fallen off considerably since 1921. It is reported that this is due to the increasing demands of the perfume trade for blossoms. In 1913 the production of oranges and mandarins amounted to over 64,000 boxes. The total orange and mandarin exports of France are in some cases greater than the production so it is probable that some Algerian produce is included. Prior to 1929, statistics for oranges and lemons were given together; however, lemons constitute but a small part.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

FRANCE: Production a/ of oranges and mandarins, 1920-1928

Year	Oranges		Mandarins	
	<u>Boxes</u>		<u>Boxes</u>	
1920	17,798		10,395	
1921	39,910		20,570	
1922	37,422		23,090	
1923	34,114		19,719	
1924	37,642		5,607	
1925	21,735		14,049	
1926	12,380		10,962	
1927	12,254		11,120	
1928	13,293		7,875	

Compiled from Statistique Agricole Annuelle, France, 1920-1927 and Journal Official, 1928.a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes of 70 pounds net.

ALGERIA: Acreage and production a/ of oranges and mandarins, 1921-22 to 1927-28

Year	Oranges		Mandarins	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1921-22	9,464	909,808	7,136	1,017,614
1922-23	10,230	1,073,539	7,816	1,162,788
1923-24	11,809	1,398,011	8,878	1,633,404
1924-25	10,079	1,201,293	7,920	1,379,924
1925-26 ...;.....	9,798	1,169,000	7,798	1,710,135
1926-27	10,203	860,026	8,181	946,285
1927-28	10,287	928,343	8,135	972,122

Compiled from Bulletin de l'office du gouvernement General de l'Algeria, August, 1929. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes as follows: Oranges and mandarins 70 pounds per box.

Algeria is an important producer of oranges and mandarins, especially the latter, primarily for the French market. In the five-year period, 1923-24 to 1927-28, the average production was 2,440,000 boxes, of which mandarins made up 1,330,000 boxes and oranges 1,111,000 boxes.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

In the crop year 1923-24, there was a total orange and mandarin production of 3,000,000 boxes. The area under cultivation has not increased a great deal since 1921-22, but some increase, especially in mandarins, has been recorded. Practically all the export crop, which in 1926 was 995,000 boxes and in 1927 was 540,000 boxes, is exported to France.

Palestine and Syria

Palestine is one of the most important producers of oranges, exporting on an average for the past five years about 1,900,000 boxes a year. It is estimated that when the area now planted comes into full bearing the total will be close to 6,000,000 boxes. Planting in 1928 had more than doubled since 1923, reaching 13,600 acres. Indications point to additional expansion. The largest part of the exports from Palestine are exported to the United Kingdom, but an increasing amount is being shipped to the Continent. Egypt takes large quantities of the inferior grades in bulk, and some of the large, thick skinned fruits are shipped to Constantinople. The export season starts the last part of November and extends into April.

Most of the commercial orange crop of Syria is raised in the Lebanese Republic, parts of the State of Alaouites, and in the region around Antioch. The total area under cultivation in 1928 was about 6,500 acres. It is estimated that there were about 1,310,000 trees in Syria in 1929, according to Consul J. H. Keeley at Beirut. The production of oranges in Syria in 1928 amounted to about 1,500,000 boxes. The 1929 crop is expected to be larger. The harvest season begins about December 1 and ends around March 1.

Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

The Union of South Africa is rapidly becoming one of the important orange exporting countries of the world. In the five-year period, 1910-1914, the exports of oranges to the United Kingdom averaged 23,000 boxes; in the five-year period, 1919-1923, it reached 101,000 boxes, and in the 1929 season exports amounted to 1,100,000 boxes. The exports of naartjes, or tangerines, has not kept pace with the orange exports. In the five-year period, 1910-1914, these amounted to about 10,000 boxes, and in 1929 to but 31,000 boxes. Increased plantings indicate heavier future production. A table showing the cost of delivering South African oranges to Europe appears on page

In 1923 the number of orange trees in Southern Rhodesia was 172,000, of which 99,000 were in bearing; in 1926-27 the total had increased to 205,000 trees, with 158,500 in bearing. The first shipments were made to Europe in 1916 and amounted to only 1,300 boxes; by 1923 they reached 45,000 boxes, and in 1927 the total exports were slightly less than 120,000 boxes. Conditions are favorable in Rhodesia for considerable expansion of the industry. The fruit is carefully packed and graded. The most common varieties grown are Valencia, Washington Navel, Medium Sweet, and Jaffa. The Valencia is preferred as it colors up more quickly than the Navel. About twice as many Valencias are grown as Navels.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Statement of receipts, expenses and gross payments for citrus fruit exports, in dollars per case, 1927

Fruit	Cases	Gross receipts per case	Overseas charges per case	South African charges per case	Co-operative charges	Total charges	Weighted Average payment to grower
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grapefruit <u>a/</u> ..	11,999	5.09	1.38	.30	.97	<u>b/</u> 2.70	2.39
Oranges							
Navels <u>a/</u>	92,996	4.60	1.38	.45	.81	<u>b/</u> 2.66	1.94
Valencias <u>a/</u>	41,621	4.60	1.28	.49	.85	<u>b/</u> 2.68	1.92
Seedlings <u>c/</u>	35,132	3.45	1.18	.45	.03	1.71	1.74

Union of South Africa Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 65.

a/ Information from 5 cooperatives. b/ A small charge was made against the members of 2 cooperatives in each of these groups for picking and packing. This is not shown here but amounted to from 6 cents to 9 cents a box.

c/ Information from 3 cooperatives.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Orange and naartjes orchards, the fruit of which is grown for export, census of 1925

Age	Oranges	Naartjes <u>a/</u>
	Trees	Trees
1 - 3 years	1,502,454	14,681
4 - 6 years	545,253	5,481
7 years or over	510,606	19,629
Total	2,558,313	39,791

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. a/ Naartjes are South African mandarin oranges. This census gives tight skinned varieties only.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Number of fruit trees on farms only, August 31, 1926

	Oranges	Naartjes <u>a/</u>
	Trees	Trees
Bearing trees	1,792,410	220,530
Nonbearing trees	1,640,720	86,810
Total	3,633,130	307,340

Report of the Agricultural and Pastoral Production of the Union of South Africa 1925-26. a/ Naartjes are South African mandarin oranges.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Shipments of oranges and naartjes,
1925 to 1929

Year	Oranges	Naartjes a/
	Boxes	Boxes
1925	676,368	67,500
1926	583,504	16,177
1927	845,276	57,918
1928	822,953	23,558
1929, preliminary b/	1,093,000	31,000

Trade sources and Consular reports.

a/ Naartjes are South African mandarin oranges. b/ Shipments to the United Kingdom to November 1. The season is practically closed at this time and since the United Kingdom takes almost the entire export of citrus fruit from the Union of South Africa the figures may be used as a preliminary indication of the season's trade.

Australia and New Zealand

The production of oranges is on the increase in Australia. Although about 2,000,000 boxes are produced a year, only around 50,000 boxes are exported. Most of these go to New Zealand and nearby countries. Australia has a high per capita consumption of oranges as compared with most countries, so if production continues to increase at the present rate, exports will probably increase in the future. The total acreage has increased from 30,400 acres in 1923-24 to 36,500 acres in 1927-28, about two-thirds of which was in bearing. About 60 per cent of the orange area is in New South Wales, the balance being located in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. New Zealand produces on an average about 3,000 boxes of oranges a year in North Island. This total should be somewhat greater in the next few years, but it is doubtful whether New Zealand will ever be self-sustaining in oranges. New Zealand now imports about 90,000 boxes of oranges annually in addition to about 100,000 boxes obtained from Cook Islands, which are under New Zealand mandate.

AUSTRALIA: Acreage and production of oranges, 1923-24 to 1927-28

Year	Acreage	Production
	Acres	Boxes
1923-24	30,409	1,863,182
1924-25	32,424	2,023,950
1925-26	33,668	2,196,810
1926-27	34,431	2,067,359
1927-28	36,456	2,213,398

Australian Production Bulletins. Bureau of Census and Statistics.
Converted from bushels to boxes of 70 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Exports and imports of citrus fruit, 1924-25 to 1927-28

Country	Citrus fruit not separately classified			Oranges	Lemons
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1927-28
<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
New Zealand	76,602	135,577	89,163	36,964	3,003
United Kingdom	10,262	39,767	1,194	2,360	
Neth. East Indies	1,547	1,130	1,149	874	47
Malaya					
British	1,114	2,401	1,789	1,646	339
Canada	--	1,027	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	501	--	--	--
Others	1,073	1,192	945	748	89
Total	90,598	181,655	94,240	42,592	3,478
<u>IMPORTS</u>					
United States	5,299	5,919	15,382	5,237	3,581
Italy	6,269	2,961	2,407	3,226	7,727
Others	507	977	526	50	137
Total	12,075	9,857	18,875	8,513	11,445

Overseas Trade Bulletin No. 25 of Australia. Data converted from centals into boxes of 70 pounds for "citrus fruit" and "Oranges" and of 74 pounds for "lemons".

NEW ZEALAND: Number of trees and production of oranges,
1923-24 to 1927-28

Year	Trees	Production
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1923-24.....	3,312	1,732
1924-25.....	4,610	2,338
1925-26.....	5,282	3,731
1926-27.....	4,725	3,063
1927-28.....	6,660	4,168

Agricultural and Pastoral Production of New Zealand.
Converted from bushels to boxes of 70 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Imports of citrus fruit, by countries, 1925 to 1928

Fruit and country	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>Oranges a/</u>				
Australia	75,723	60,494	29,909	66,379
Palestine.....	-	-	7	3,387
Fiji.....	245	669	1,222	138
Norfolk Island.....	1,350	1,021	723	868
Italy.....	1,816	6,864	70	-
United States.....	-	5,615	52,145	34,424
Society Islands.....	1,825	2,539	1,824	554
Others.....	6	2	10	30
Total.....	80,935	77,204	86,510	106,220
<u>Mandarines and grapefruit a/</u>				
Australia.....	24,096	17,831	14,756	25,902
Fiji.....	3,075	3,721	2,464	1,161
United States.....	1	321	3,452	1,978
Others.....	154	12	-	-
Total.....	27,326	21,885	20,672	29,041

Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping in the Dominion of New Zealand, reported in pounds. a/ Boxes of 70 pounds. Does not include imports from Cook Islands, which are under mandate of New Zealand. Those imports average about 100,000 boxes a year.

Brazil

Brazil produces annually, according to the Bank of London and South America, around 5,000,000 boxes of oranges. This fruit comes into direct competition with California Valencias marketed in Europe from May to September. In the last six years an average of about half a million boxes has been exported annually. In the past, this fruit has been sold mostly in neighboring South American countries, but in the summer season, May - November, 1929, around 391,000 boxes were received in the United Kingdom from Brazil, according to records of the Empire Marketing Board. Most of the oranges shipped to Europe are of the Navel variety.

The states of Sao Paulo, Minas Geras, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul produce the bulk of the fruit. Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are the only states which are commercially important at present, since most of the orange trees in the other states are in a wild or semi-wild condition. The number of bearing trees in the state of Sao Paulo in 1928 was reported to be 1,235,000, with a production of 1,377,000 cases (of 65

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

pounds). It is estimated that within three years in that state the Lim-eira district alone will produce 1,500,000 cases of oranges, most of which will be suitable for export to Europe. Improved grading and packing equipment has been imported from the United States.

Exports from Santos, the port of Sao Paulo, in 1928 were reported by Consul Cameron to be about 200,000 cases, with approximately 150,000 cases (of 65 pounds) going to the United Kingdom. In 1929 the shipments through September, which is practically the end of the export season at this port, amounted to 274,000 boxes. Shipments are largely of the Navel variety. In Rio de Janeiro the orange industry has been established for a number of years. The Pera of "pear" variety is produced for the most part, but some Navels are also grown.

BRAZIL: Exports of oranges, 1923 - 1929 a/

Year	Exports	Year	Exports
	<u>Boxes</u>		<u>Boxes</u>
1923.....	440,908	1926.....	230,575
1924.....	487,123	1927.....	428,156
1925.....	541,807	1928.....	657,105

Consular and Trade Commissioner reports.

a/ Converted from number on basis of 150 oranges per box.

Other South American countries

In certain South American countries, in addition to Brazil, considerable quantities of oranges are produced, according to information contained in a recent publication of the Empire Marketing Board entitled, "Oranges, World Production and Trade". These countries are Paraguay, Ecuador, Argentina, and Uruguay. Paraguay has an average export of about the equivalent of 1,000,000 boxes a year, the bulk of which goes to Argentina. Most of the orange trees are wild and of Valencia type. It is estimated that, if the trees were cultivated, within a short time 150,000 boxes could be exported a year to Europe. The season runs from May to July. About 75,000 boxes of oranges are exported annually from Ecuador to nearby countries. The orange imports into Argentina are far greater than the exports, but increasing shipments are being made to Europe. Considerable interest has been developed over the possibilities of orange production for export in Argentina. Plantings are extending and improved methods of handling are being introduced. In Uruguay, plantings are being made with a view to export possibilities, and it is estimated that about 125,000 boxes of oranges and mandarins suitable for export are not produced. Colombia, Peru and Chile all produce oranges, but most of them are for local consumption.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

West Indies

Porto Rico and Cuba produce considerable quantities of oranges for export, most of which go to the United States. The exports from Porto Rico to the United States averaged in the four-year period ended June 30, 1928 over 425,000 boxes. The orange consignments from Cuba to the United States amount to around 300,000 boxes yearly. Increasing quantities of oranges are being produced in Jamaica; practically all the exports are marketed in the United Kingdom. In the period 1924-1926 these averaged about 100,000 boxes a year. Smaller quantities are grown in Trinidad and other British West Indies, most of which are marketed in nearby islands.

Japan

Japan is the third largest producer of oranges, averaging for the three-year period 1925-26 to 1927-28, 10,000,000 boxes of oranges and mandarins a year, mostly the latter. From a trade standpoint, however, Japan is relatively unimportant as most of the crop is marketed at home or in nearby Asiatic countries. A few shipments of mandarins are made annually to the United States and Canada, usually in December. Some increase has been made in these exports, but in 1928 they only amounted to 23,600 boxes to the United States and 114,500 boxes to Canada. The mandarin type orange is by far the most important variety. An increase of about 25 per cent has been made in the number of mandarin trees planted since 1914, but practically none in the other varieties. Kwantung Province imports about half of the oranges exported from Japan, or about 200,000 boxes on an average. China, Canada, the United States, and Asiatic Russia take most of the remainder.

JAPAN: Production a/ of mandarins and oranges, 1922 to 1927

Year	Mandarins	Oranges			
		Navel	Bitter	Other	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1922.....	6,024,637	385,720	1,825,946	726,684	2,938,350
1923.....	6,735,031	406,720	1,084,084	674,754	2,165,558
1924.....	6,324,705	374,691	1,497,314	645,042	2,517,053
1925.....	6,302,834	385,672	1,773,964	631,022	2,790,658
1926.....	8,614,145	455,378	1,988,507	724,185	3,168,070
1927.....	6,831,661	446,784	1,535,894	747,077	2,729,755

Source: The Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan, 1927. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes of 70 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

JAPAN: Exports a/ of mandarins, by countries, 1924 to 1927

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Kwantung	138,035	183,560	254,415	207,368
China	24,093	41,075	61,900	81,597
Canada	43,533	49,667	27,685	60,544
United States . . .	8,287	9,553	35,979	15,623
Asiatic Russia . .	2,337	3,084	2,637	1,655
Others	134	885	498	6,949
Total	216,419	287,824	383,164	373,801

Annual returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net. Exports in 1929 totaled 490,763 boxes.

a/ Does not include Taiwan (Formosa).

TAIWAN (FORMOSA): Exports of oranges, by countries, 1923 to 1927

Country	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
China	2,514	2,224	5,604	4,365	3,712
Hongkong	455	801	15,521	30,467	14,556
Others	212	9	150	2,949	6,582
Total	3,181	3,034	21,275	37,781	24,850

Official statistics of trade of Taiwan. Converted from Kin to boxes of 70 pounds net.

China

China produces considerable quantities of oranges, especially in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwantung. These consist of close-skinned and mandarine varieties. Most of the fruit is consumed locally, but large quantities are also shipped to North China. On an average in the four-year period 1925-1928 about 300,000 boxes have been exported a year, principally to Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, and French Indo-China.

China imports about 50 per cent more oranges than are exported from that country. These total on an average about 490,000 boxes a year. By far the largest proportion are imported from Japan. The United States has developed a market for small sized fruit in that country which is gradually increasing. Practically all the American oranges are imported into China during the summer months when the local crop is largely off the market.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUITS, CONT'D

CHINA: Imports of oranges, by countries, 1925 to 1928

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Japan <u>a/</u>	343,373	500,339	387,415	360,103
United States	23,747	49,411	46,225	35,798
Chosen	10,926	7,187	8,461	10,097
Russian Pacific ports <u>b/</u>	14,598	28,307	67,385	48,676
Hongkong	7,038	550	4,084	8,362
Others	88	183	419	495
Total	399,770	585,977	513,989	463,531

Foreign Trade of China. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net.
a/ Excluding Taiwan (Formosa). b/ Reexports.

CHINA: Exports of citrus fruit, by countries, 1925 to 1928

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Singapore, Straits, etc....	104,343	133,293	142,042	125,030
French Indo-China	31,629	43,463	32,356	37,272
Hongkong	75,442	41,849	125,491	138,531
Siam	41,985	30,469	40,453	57,175
Philippines	2,503	4,269	3,421	806
Others	6,044	3,777	4,743	11,357
Total	261,946	257,120	348,506	370,171

Foreign Trade of China. Converted from piculs to boxes of 70 pounds net.

Consumption and imports

The upward trend in production of oranges throughout the world has been accompanied by increases in per capita consumption in most of the important consuming countries. Australia heads the list with over 23 pounds per capita compared with about 22 in the United States, and 21 in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Consumption in Northwestern European countries ranges from 13 pounds for Netherlands to 5 pounds for Sweden. It is of interest in this connection to note that a large part of the variation in per capita consumption between different continental European countries can be explained by the import duties in force, being highest for the Netherlands where orange imports are free, and lowest for Sweden where the tariff on oranges is the highest in Northwestern Europe.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

The upward trend in apparent consumption is particularly significant. Of the twelve countries given in the following table, all but the Netherlands, Denmark and France show a higher per capita consumption in the last three years than in the preceding three years. The increase in consumption was greatest, proportionately, in Germany, Sweden, and Norway. The decline in consumption in France and Denmark was slight, while no special significance is to be attached to the apparent decline in Netherlands, which, as a trading nation, has been exporting in recent years a larger part of the imported fruit than formerly.

ORANGES: Per capita consumption in principal consuming countries, averages, 1924-1926 and 1927-1929

Country	1924-1926	1927-1929	Country	1924-1926	1927-1929
	Average	average		average	average
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Australia	22.3	a/ 23.4	New Zealand c/	10.2	c/ 11.3
United States ..	20.3	22.0	Germany	6.3	8.2
United Kingdom	19.6	21.0	Switzerland d/	7.0	8.1
Canada	b/ 17.0	20.9	France e/ ...	7.9	7.8
Netherlands ...	14.5	13.1	Denmark	5.9	5.7
Norway	9.9	a/ 11.9	Sweden	3.5	5.1

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

a/ 1927-1928 average. b/ 1926 only. c/ Approximate. d/ Population figures adjusted to include tourists. e/ Oranges and lemons.

The United States has shared in providing the increasing quantities of oranges consumed in foreign markets, especially Canada, during recent years. If the heavy takings of American oranges during 1929, following the unusually large United States crop of 1928-29, are ignored, there still appear indications of increased imports into European consuming countries during the five years 1924 to 1928.

Important foreign importing countriesCanada

Per capita consumption of oranges in Canada, the leading foreign market for the American product, averaged about 23 per cent higher in 1927-1929 than in 1926. In 1929 Canada imported more oranges than in any earlier year. This was due partly to the large orange crop in the United States last season. In the period 1926-1928, about 94 per cent of Canadian orange imports were from the United States, a little over 4 per cent from Japan, and most of the remainder re-exported oranges from the United Kingdom.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

The gradual increase of mandarin oranges imported from Japan during this period is an interesting development. Although the total is small, they offer considerable competition to American oranges around Christmas time, since practically the entire quantity imported from Japan enters Canada through Vancouver, British Columbia, in December. Oranges are imported from the United States all during the year, but the heaviest months are December and March.

CANADA: Imports of oranges, from the United States
by months, 1926-1929

Month	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Jan	141,141	199,105	171,976	196,773
Feb	147,266	186,388	188,475	214,897
Mar	249,778	289,696	264,453	396,945
Apr	153,908	203,329	162,312	237,127
May	220,223	277,736	213,537	336,864
June	202,979	279,154	188,662	332,969
July	165,144	202,293	119,599	286,500
Aug	173,456	204,683	140,880	272,159
Sept.	119,704	125,885	98,864	186,341
Oct	92,326	94,714	95,957	156,857
Nov	85,769	94,142	111,888	155,102
Dec	255,493	254,797	316,480	251,223
Total	2,007,187	2,412,422	2,073,083	3,023,760

Quarterly Report of Trade of Canada.

CANADA: Imports of oranges by countries, 1926-1928

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Total
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1926	2,007,187	98,308	2,546	2,132,783
1927	2,414,422	110,023	9,334	2,543,730
1928	2,073,083	114,523	10,879	2,212,254

Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom imports more oranges than any other country in the world, and is next to Canada as a foreign market for American oranges. The annual net imports in the period 1921-1928 averaged 11,500,000 boxes, as compared with 8,700,000 boxes in the period 1909-1913, an increase of about 33 per cent. During the post-war period, Spain supplied an average of 81 per cent, Palestine 11 per cent, Union of South Africa 4 per cent, United States 1-1/2 per cent, and Italy 1 per cent. A little over 1 per cent was supplied by other countries. The proportion from the United States amounted to 6 per cent in 1927 and again in 1929 to this much or more. The imports from Spain and particularly Palestine and South Africa are on the increase. Imports from Palestine have increased to a volume almost 5 times that of 1920, and those from South Africa are about three times larger. Imports from Italy and the British West Indies have declined from the pre-war levels.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of oranges a/, by countries, average 1921-1925, Annual 1926-1929

Country	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 <u>b/</u>
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
Spain	9,589	9,753	8,465	9,200	9,987
Italy	111	87	147	73	80
United States	54	249	689	170	1,566
Other foreign	106	313	213	298	819
Total foreign	9,860	10,402	9,514	9,741	12,452
Palestine	1,020	1,606	2,175	1,766	1,274
South Africa	386	604	824	825	1,072
Australia	26	2	3	6	2
British West Indies ..	108	138	97	46	2
Other British	28	5	24	33	31
Total British ...	1,568	2,355	3,123	2,676	2,381
Total imports	11,428	12,757	12,637	12,417	14,834
Reexports	270	322	408	436	<u>c/</u>
Net imports	11,158	12,435	12,229	11,981	<u>c/</u>

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

a/ Converted from cwts. to boxes of 70 pounds. b/ From "Fruit Notes", issued by the Empire Marketing Board. c/ Not available.

Spanish oranges arrive on the British markets in November, continue heavy until June, and taper off in July. This is the period of heaviest imports. Palestine oranges are sold from December to April, and Italian oranges from January until March. Oranges are imported from the British West Indies mainly from October until December, and from Australia from June to December. These countries supply most of the oranges during the "winter" season, November until May. Oranges from the United States are imported throughout the year, but the heaviest arrivals occur during the "summer" season, May to November, when Spanish and Palestine oranges are

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

diminishing or off the market. Oranges shipped from the United States during this period are California Valencias. South African oranges are sold during the summer season, July to November. Increasing shipments from Brazil and Argentina are also being made during this season.

The growing consumption of oranges in the United Kingdom during the summer and early fall is the most significant feature of the British market so far as American growers are concerned. This is still the "off-season" for oranges, but imports during these months are becoming a much more important part than formerly of the year's imports. In 1929 imports into the United Kingdom during the months May to November reached a record level as a result of the large crop of Valencias in California and the good export crops of South Africa and Brazil. The following table brings out the principal features of the British orange export trade during the summer and fall seasons.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of oranges, summer seasons, May to November, 1927 to 1929

Year and country	Month							Total seven months
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>1927</u>								
Spain.....	786	539	152	13	2	2	501	1,995
Palestine.....	82	0	0	0	0	2	83	172
South Africa.....	2	48	219	86	141	205	104	805
United States.....	43	77	93	114	117	133	40	617
Brazil.....	0	2	3	5	10	6	2	28
Argentina.....	0	2	5	8	3	0	0	18
Other countries.....	8	18	14	5	3	13	70	156
Total.....	921	586	486	231	276	366	805	3,771
<u>1928</u>								
Spain.....	1,165	600	56	8	3	2	390	2,224
Palestine.....	27	0	0	0	0	3	109	139
South Africa.....	3	53	192	136	149	200	114	847
United States.....	27	14	13	16	24	27	10	136
Brazil.....	2	14	19	30	27	45	2	139
Argentina.....	0	0	3	8	2	0	0	13
Other countries.....	3	13	5	6	3	14	50	94
Total.....	1,227	694	293	204	208	291	675	3,592
<u>1929</u>								
Spain.....	773	518	78	3	0	2	691	2,065
Palestine.....	19	6	0	0	0	0	27	52
South Africa.....	3	62	152	349	248	166	56	1,036
United States.....	112	261	195	232	299	267	53	1,419
Brazil.....	22	74	72	66	98	32	27	391
Argentina.....	2	8	14	30	22	2	0	78
Other countries.....	19	42	43	37	21	24	5	190
Total.....	950	971	554	717	688	493	859	5,232

Empire Marketing Board, converted from cwts, to boxes of 70 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CITRUS FRUIT, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: London average price of oranges by months, 1925-1930					
Season and month	California	Jaffa	Spain 300's a/	Brazil	South Africa
1925-27	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Dec	9.73-10.95	4.08-4.44	4.81 - 6.93		
Jan	7.98- 8.76	3.79-4.18	5.32 - 7.90		
Feb	8.24- 8.67	4.56-4.99	5.72 - 8.03		
Mar	6.33- 7.21	4.86-5.29	4.38- 6.08		
Apr	6.36- 7.30	5.30-5.60	3.69 - 6.48		
May		5.11-5.60	5.84 -12.17		
June			4.87 -10.04		b/5.93-6.84
July			3.65 - 6.51		b/4.04-5.49
Aug					b/4.56-5.38
Sept					b/4.28-5.42
Oct					
Nov.....	7.79- 9.73		6.48 - 7.50		
1927-28					
Dec.....			3.60 - 7.79		
Jan		3.71-4.44	3.35 - 8.21		
Feb		3.59-5.05	2.92 - 8.52		
Mar	8.67- 7.30	4.09-4.77	3.89 - 8.15		
Apr	6.60- 7.30	5.02-5.75	4.62 - 8.37		
May	7.42- 8.15		4.26 - 8.52		
June	7.11 -8.15		7.30 - 9.25		p/4.87-6.38
July	7.13- 7.12				b/6.78-9.15
Aug	10.62			4.87-6.69	b/5.35-6.73
Sept	8.58- 9.12				b/4.75-6.75
Oct	8.15- 8.37			4.54-6.08	b/4.87-6.29
Nov	7.30- 7.69		5.43 - 6.65	d/4.38-6.08	4.50-6.08
1928-29					
Dec	7.13- 3.03	4.87-6.57	3.80 - 7.25	d/5.60-6.08	4.38-6.00
Jan	7.60- 7.91	3.98-5.78	3.89 - 8.52		
Feb		d/3.41-4.87	4.20- 8.82		
Mar	5.93- 7.45	5.50-6.69	4.97 - 8.64		
Apr	4.14- 5.32	4.01-5.32	4.62 - 7.75		
May	5.78- 6.57		6.21 - 9.43	b/3.73-4.06	
June	4.91- 5.96		6.57 - 9.49	b/3.89-4.86	
July	4.32- 5.63			b/2.68-4.01	b/3.47-5.62
Aug	5.21- 6.08			b/3.21-4.16	b/3.60-5.23
Sept	3.35- 4.78			b/2.07-2.49	b/2.92-4.38
Oct.....	3.41- 5.23			b/2.68-3.22	c/3.35-5.11
Nov	4.92- 6.66			b/3.71-4.75	c/4.28-5.79
1929-1930					
Dec		4.22-4.74	3.29 - 6.51		
Jan	6.93- 7.30	3.41-4.38	2.43 - 6.53		

Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal. Converted from Sterling at par. These prices are the monthly average of Thursday's citrus fruit prices at Covent Garden, London, and represent the best grade of fruit when more than one grade quoted. a/ Spanish orange prices are made up from Denia, Murcia and Valencia prices, whichever is the highest. The quotations are for 1/2 cases of 110 lbs. size 300. b/ Navels. c/ Valencias. d/ One week.

WINTER WHEAT: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	a/ 32,702	43,373	47,317	42,820	43,690	102.0
Canada	a/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
Europe (7)	43,786	37,720	38,689	38,270	37,953	99.2
North Africa, 2 count. prev. rept'd	4,831	4,713	5,322	5,014	5,214	104.0
Morocco, revised	(1,700)	2,304	2,665	2,843	2,757	97.0
Total North Africa (3)	6,531	7,017	7,987	7,857	7,971	101.5
India b/	29,224	31,184	31,332	31,159	29,871	95.9
Total 13 countries	113,262	120,273	126,358	120,991	120,294	99.4

a/ Four year average. b/ Second estimate.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	83.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4) ..	898,908	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,739	74.9
Europe (28)	1,346,860	1,209,000	1,273,526	1,406,208	1,404,735	99.9
Africa (4)	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4)	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (40) ..	2,725,642	2,926,765	3,138,865	3,340,238	3,012,483	90.2
Southern Hemisphere (4) .	250,515	397,801	372,864	482,676	282,246	58.5
Total above count. (44)	2,976,157	3,324,566	3,511,729	3,822,914	3,294,729	86.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (24)	975,506	751,596	812,443	899,986	900,177	100.0
Argentina	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,367	57.0
Total above count. (27)	1,014,333	807,838	892,172	965,636	958,334	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	184,812	184,905	265,832	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	234,892	352,820	493,873	409,418	82.9
Europe (23)	593,955	667,472	653,099	735,453	302,913	109.0
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	674,000	659,000	743,000	309,000	103.9
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,579	84,383	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.3
Total N. Hemis. (37) ..	1,160,736	1,159,138	1,233,921	1,471,055	1,457,347	99.1
Southern Hemis., 3 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	2,616	2,440	1,822	2,064	2,501	121.2
Argentina, revised	4,395	18,372	14,560	16,815	15,536	93.0
Total South. Hemis. (4)	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,137	96.1
Total above count. (41)	1,167,747	1,179,950	1,250,303	1,489,934	1,475,984	99.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,659,000	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,473,000	1,717,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	85.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,650,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe (27)	1,886,374	1,800,033	1,705,422	1,836,351	1,991,307	108.4
Est. European total excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,739,000	1,881,000	2,036,000	108.2
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon	175	1,431	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (33) ..	3,399,277	3,443,372	3,342,355	3,746,947	3,534,647	94.3
Southern Hemisphere, 3 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	28,924	13,733	14,024	14,912	16,432	110.2
Argentina, revised	54,246	66,276	52,290	65,172	66,979	102.8
Total South. Hemis. (4)	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	83,411	104.2
Total above count. (37)	3,482,447	3,523,386	3,408,669	3,827,031	3,618,058	94.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,607,000	94.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,531,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,923,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe (11)	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	624,478	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	381,000	640,000	168.0
Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	12,247	12,018	98.1
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21)	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,362,009	3,393,936	100.9
Union of South Africa	33,517	65,203	68,523	66,271	90,546	136.6
Total above count. (22)	3,514,999	3,619,211	3,501,595	3,428,280	3,484,482	101.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,627,000	3,661,000	100.9
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,339,000	4,218,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

RUSSIA: Acreage and production of grain crops and potatoes, 1925-1929

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Potatoes
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1925	63,119	72,114	15,661	33,284	8,147	12,733
1926	73,897	71,066	17,897	39,613	7,134	13,156
1927	78,961	70,043	17,144	45,116	6,733	13,556
1928	71,879	64,412	17,653	42,625	11,194	14,154
1929	75,721	64,392	19,958	46,452	8,784	14,688
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	782,266	906,248	268,686	838,437	172,038	1,452,831
1926	913,807	941,285	245,721	1,070,609	131,489	1,609,358
1927	776,019	961,363	206,681	916,976	136,606	1,525,216
1928	793,289	752,713	252,151	1,135,369	130,701	1,674,761
1929	738,908	796,018	337,579	1,144,325	165,739	1,758,168

Compiled from Controlling Figures for the National Economy of U.S.S.R. for 1929-1930.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	36,580	56,993	576	192	66	Mar. 15	50,538	19,307
Canada.....	25,123	32,362				Jan. 31	22,721	6,145
Argentina.....	11,598	3,591	b/ 92			Mar. 1	b/ 1,975	b/3,803
Danubian.								
count. b/	27,242	19,403	92			Mar. 1	17,317	53,967
Total.....	100,543	123,653					92,551	85,227
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	9,621	16,302	66	17	30	Mar. 15	13,117	6,616
Canada.....	7,424	19,532				Jan. 31	13,470	3,482
Argentina.....	22,751	25,690	b/ 546			Mar. 1	b/ 11,612	b/10,992
Danubian								
count. b/	372	49	0			Mar. 1	49	1,063
Total.....	46,674	61,573					38,248	22,359
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-1929	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	20,556	41,636	164	400	191	Mar. 15	31,382	3,848
Danubian								
count. b/ ...	15,266	531	60			Mar. 1	111	14,254
Argentina.....	268,625	203,071	b/ 2,670	b/ 1,574	b/ 1,422	Mar. 15	50,928	b/53,907
Union of								
South Africa	23,809	16,602	c/ 60			Mar. 1	c/ 4,714	c/ 4,731
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	1,436	349					Nov.-Jan. 103	Nov.-Jan. 149
Total exp.								
less U. S.								
imports	326,880	231,491					67,032	81,591

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures		Futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 20	83	87	May	May	Feb.	Jan.	May	May	46	44	61	58
27	85	89	91	96	97	73	80	71	46	46	62	58
			91	96	97	73	82	71				
Jan. 3	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	71	46	44	60	59
10	87	85	93	95	98	68	63	67	47	45	62	59
17	94	87	100	95	100	67	68	56	50	45	66	57
24	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	69	57
31	97	83	101	91	101	Feb.			52	44	70	57
Feb. 7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
14	94	84	99	92	May		June		51	45	71	58
21	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	39	56
28	94	80	100	87	88	May		June	49	42	69	56
Mar. 7	96	79	99	86	89	61	88	61	48	43	68	58
14	96	74	100	81	88	58	88	58	49	41	69	54

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CORN: Acreage in Argentina and production and export in the Union of South Africa, 1925-26 to 1929-30

Year	Argentina		Union of South Africa	
	Area sown	Area harvested	Production	Net export year following harvest
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1924-25	9,162		86,770	40,380
1925-26	10,618	9,634	39,000	1,430
1926-27	10,599	9,060	65,203	17,620
1927-28	10,739	8,999	68,523	18,492
1928-29	11,831	8,694	66,271	<u>a/</u> 20,160
1929-30			90,546	
First estimate.	13,644			
Second estimate ..	13,954	9,820		

International Institute of Agriculture. a/ 8 months only. Trade reports of exports from South and East Africa.

ARGENTINA: Movement of cattle and sheep, Liniers and Tablada Market
Buenos Aires in 1929 with comparisons

Item	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
<u>Cattle at Liniers</u>			
<u>Market</u>			
Carryover	---	---	1
Receipts	2,193	2,122	2,005
Sales and disposals:			
To chilling and freezing establishments	1,067	1,027	947
To Liniers market	934	923	910
To markets in the interior	122	118	113
For fattening	69	53	34
Died in the yards	a/	a/	a/
Unsold	1	11	1
Total	2,193	2,122	2,005
<u>Sheep at Tablada</u>			
<u>Market</u>			
Receipts	3,876	3,964	4,175
Reoffered	---	43	37
Sales and disposals:			
To chilling and freezing establishments	2,729	2,857	2,992
To slaughter houses	808	846	871
For fattening	293	229	286
Died in the yards	6	5	4
Withdrawn from sale	28	25	21
Unsold	---	---	- 1
Unclassified	12	2	---
Total	3,876	3,964	4,175

Ministerio de Agricultura. Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne
No. 1, 1930.

a/ Less than 500.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 15, 1928-29 and 1929-30

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 15, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-March 15		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	80,793	73,531	373	754	224	371
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	42,986	42,469	738	1,137	649	597
Rye	8,593	2,445	7	7	6	17
Corn	33,269	6,248	129	164	400	191
Oats	9,513	4,262	41	66	17	30
Barley <u>a/</u>	50,693	19,171	68	376	198	66
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides	20,655	15,692	1,071	515	1,136	1,151
Bacon, inc. Cumberland						
sides	30,417	34,378	3,372	3,342	3,873	4,323
Lard	180,838	165,562	15,539	21,816	13,082	12,508
Pickled pork	8,705	4,491	317	232	309	144

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 72,000 bush., flour 23,700 bbls., San Francisco barley 66,000 bush., rice 400,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July to and including March 15	
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	1928-29	1929-30
		<u>a/</u>					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>b</u>	452,423	499,942	3,050	5,746	5,641	384,889	211,599
Canada 4 mark. <u>c</u>	333,335	458,649	581	1,789	1,213	370,424	134,868
United States ..	206,259	163,687	1,848	873	968	109,639	110,854
Argentina	178,135	216,722	3,028	2,624	2,258	131,231	131,142
Australia	72,962	107,937	2,260	2,304	1,480	74,584	43,736
Russia	5,408	8	0	136	0	8	2,320
Danube & Bul. <u>d/</u>	32,847	33,842	0	96	496	2,152	16,400
British India ..	15,668	21,739	0	0	0	5,581	128
Total	757,443	836,712	8,338	10,906	9,875	598,445	405,325

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, includes flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Princ Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures, including North America as reported by Bradstreet's.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	March 21, 1929	March 13, 1930	March 20, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	47.00	37.75	39.25
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	34.04	31.85	31.85
Berlin, 1a quality	34.53	30.68	30.68
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	36.72	34.54	34.11
Dutch, unsalted	36.28	34.76	33.67
New Zealand	35.74	30.52	29.44
New Zealand, unsalted	36.93	32.80	32.15
Australian	35.41	29.54	28.68
Australian, unsalted	35.85	30.41	29.55
Argentine, unsalted	34.33	28.89	28.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Mar. 20, 1929	Mar. 12, 1930	Mar. 19, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	77,727	69,227	65,424
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.48	14.86	14.42
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.72	11.94	11.80
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,627	13,570	19.11
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.90	11.62	11.84
American short cut green hams.	"	24.12	21.73	21.51
American green bellies	"	18.47	18.14	18.14
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	<u>b/</u>	24.33	24.55
Canadian green sides	"	<u>b/</u>	23.46	23.68

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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